

LARGE MÜNSTERLÄNDER

A Breed Standard is the guideline that describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed, and ensures that the breed is fit for function, with soundness essential. Breeders and Judges should, at all times, be mindful of features that could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare, or soundness of this breed.

Most recent changes to this Standard has an effective date of 31/03/2016

ORIGIN

Germany.

UTILISATION

In accordance with his hunting requirements as a versatile Gundog, the Large Münsterländer has to meet all the necessary challenges and has to be able to work in the field, in the forest, and in the water before and after the shot.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The historical development of the Large Münsterländer goes back to the white/particolour bird- and hawking-dog of the Middle Ages via the Stöberhund and Wachtelhund to the Pointer of the 19th century. The Large Münsterländer, as well as the Small Münsterländer, and the Deutsch-Langhaar (German Long-hair) belong to the family of the long-haired German Pointing Dogs, whose planned breeding began towards the end of the 19th century. After the German Long-hair Club finally excluded the black colour from breeding in 1909, the "Club for the Pure Breeding of the Black and White Münsterländ Pointers" (founded in 1919) took over the breeding of the black and white Long-hair. After incorporating the remainder of these native Long-hairs, in particular from West-Münsterländ and lower Saxony, onto a foundation list, the Club began the planned breeding of the Large Münsterländer in 1922. The foundation list comprised 83 dogs. Descendants of the dogs on the original list were entered into the stud book for Large Münsterländer. The Club keeping the stud records is the "Verband Grosse Münsterländer e.V.", to date organised in eight independent regional groups. The "Verband Grosse Münsterländer" is a member of the V.D.H. (Verband für das Deutsche Hundewesen) and of the Federation of Working Gundogs (JGHV).



Illustration courtesy of NKU Picture Library

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Strong muscular body, yet racy general impression. Expression of intelligence and nobility. Clean outline.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS

- Length of body and height at withers should, as near as possible, be equal.
- Length of body can exceed height at withers by 2cm.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT

The most important qualities are: to be tractable and easily taught, dependable for use as a Gundog, in particular after the shot. Lively temperament without being nervous.

HEAD

Noble and elongated, with intelligent outlook. Definite well-muscled chin.

Cranial Region:

Stop: Modest.

Facial Region:

Nose: Pronounced black nose leather.

Muzzle: Strong, long, and well-developed for its use. Bridge of nose straight.

Lips: Not pendulous.

Jaws and teeth: Strong bite and complete dentition (42 teeth) with well-formed canines and perfect scissor bite.

Eyes:

The darker the better; eyelids tightly fitting.

Ears:

Broad, set on fairly high, rounded at tips, close-fitting.

NECK

Strong and well-muscled with noble curve.

BODY

Withers: Medium height, long, well-muscled.

Back: Short, firm, straight.

Loins: Pronounced, protected by taut muscles.

Croup: Long, broad, sloping only slightly, well-muscled.

Chest: Broad, when seen from front; deep seen from side, with definite forechest.

Underline and belly: Lightly tucked-up, taut, slim. Flanks short and set high.

TAIL

Carried horizontally or slightly higher. Seen from side in continuation of the upper line, without break.

LIMBS

Forequarters:

General appearance: Correct angulation.

Shoulder: Shoulder blade close-fitting to the ribs.

Upper arm: Should be strong and well-muscled.

Forearm: Legs straight, strong, and well-muscled.

Metacarpus (pastern): Springy.

Hindquarters:

General appearance: Strong, taut muscles. Vertical stance.

Stifle (knee): Correct angulation.

Hock joint: Correct angulation.

FEET

Of moderate length and roundness, tight toes; no dewclaws.

GAIT / MOVEMENT

Springy walk and trot, covering ground with long stride. Gallop elastic, animated, with necessary drive and long bound.

SKIN

Taut.

COAT

Long and dense, yet sleek and not curly or stand-off as this hinders hunting ability. Typical long hair. The coat must be especially long and dense on backs of front and hind legs (well-feathered) in both dogs and bitches. Also on the tail, the hair must be particularly long. The strongest tail feathering should be in the medium part of its length. Hair on ears should be long (good fringes) and reach clearly and evenly over the tip of the ears (leather ends of ears not desirable). Hair on head is short and smooth.

COLOUR

The three colour varieties are:

- White with black patches and spots
- Blue roan
- Pure black.

* The head is always black, possibly with a white snip or blaze.

SIZE

Height at withers:

Males: 60cm – 65cm (approx. 23½" – 25½")

Females: 58cm – 63cm (approx. 22½" – 24½")

2cm over specified size tolerated.

Weight:

Approx. 30kg

N.B. Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum. Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.

FAULTS

Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog, and on the dog's ability to perform its traditional work.

- Skull too broad. Too much stop; too-short muzzle.
- Roman nose, dish face; lacking pigment completely or only spots.
- Lips loose or pendulous.
- Slight faults of teeth and bite: pincer bite; double PM1; absence of 1-2 premolars (PM1); or of the 3rd molars (M3). (Maximum 2 teeth)
- Eye too light. Visible red haw. Loose eyelids.
- Ears low set, standing away from head. Ears too short or folded backwards showing cartilage.
- Neck too short, too long, too thick, too thin; dewlap.
- Withers too low, too short.
- Back too long, hollow, or roach back.
- Loins with slack muscles. Transition to rump not harmonious; overbuilt.
- Croup short, narrow, falling away sharply.
- Chest barrel-shaped, narrow, not deep enough, lack of forechest. Belly too tucked-up, set too low.
- Tail carried sideways, rolled upwards, kinky or ring tail.
- Front legs: angulation too steep, protruding or twisted elbows. Weak pastern. Too narrow or too wide in front.
- Hind legs: angulation too steep; cow-hocked or bow-legged as well as too wide or too close behind.
- Feet round cat-feet, long hare feet, splayed feet. Pigeon-toed or fiddle front.
- Walking and trotting short, stiff, or mincing. Gallop: short, stiff leap; too little drive.

Disqualifying faults:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Pale nose leather.
- Entropion, ectropion.
- Overshot or undershot mouth, wry mouth; missing incisors or canines, missing molars and premolars (except 2 PM1 or 1 M3).
- Colours that do not conform to the breed standard. Dogs over- or under-sized.
- Gun-shy or gun-sensitive in any degree. Shyness of living game, fear biter, fear of strangers.

©Copyright FCI – Reprinted with permission

The publisher of this edition is the Kennel Union of Southern Africa. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without permission in writing from the publisher.



FCI Standard No 118: GROSSER MÜNSTERLÄNDER VORSTEHUND (LARGE MÜNSTERLÄNDER)

FCI Classification: Group 7 - Pointing Dogs
Section 1.2. Continental Pointing Dogs – Spaniel type
With Working Trial